



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

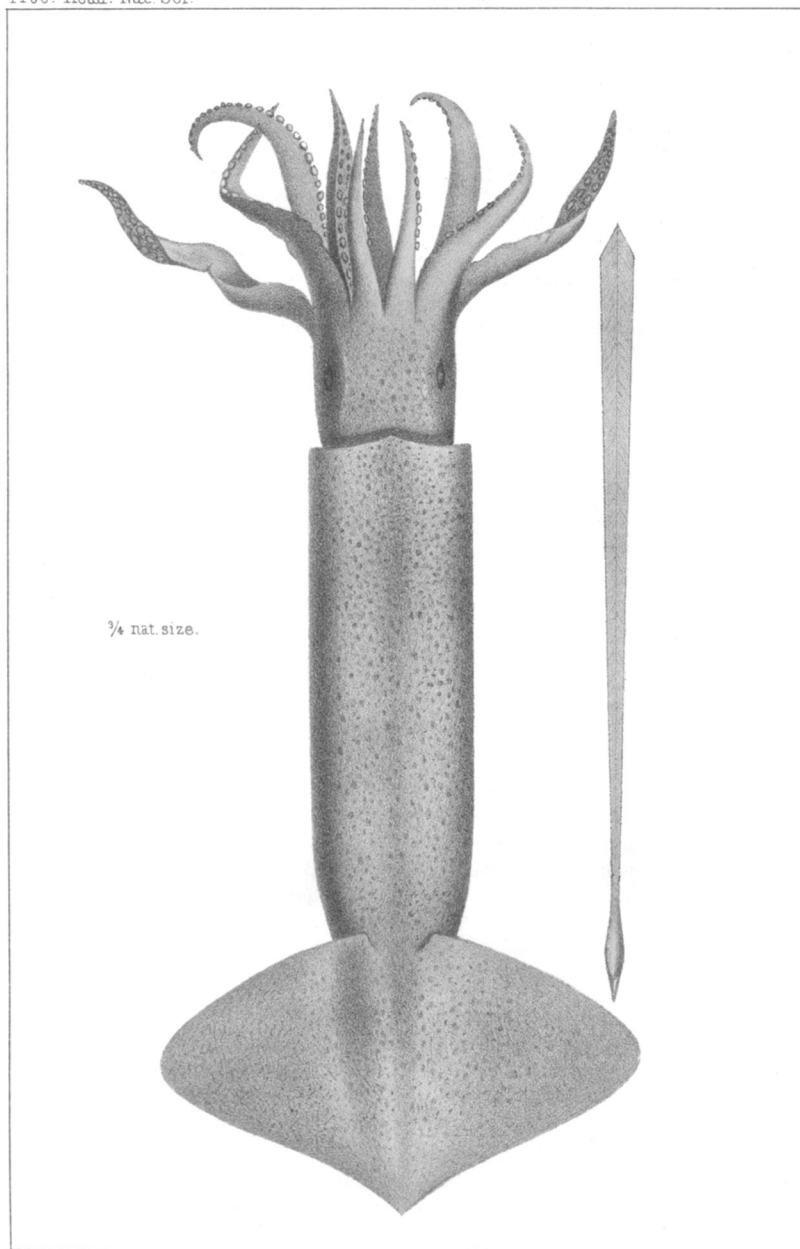
This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



$\frac{3}{4}$ nat. size.

Ibbotson, on stone.

OMMASTREPES TRYONII. GABB.

T. Sinclair's lith. Phil^a.

On report of the respective Committees, the following papers were ordered to be published in the Proceedings:

Description of a new species of CEPHALOPOD from the Coast of California.

BY W. M. GABB.

OMMASTREPHES TRYONII.—Body large, subcylindrical for about two-thirds of its length, posterior third tapering, acute at the extremity. Fins between one-third and one-fourth the length of the body, nearly twice as broad as long, rhomboidal; angles rounded. Anterior of the body truncated at a right angle to the length and with a slight angle on the dorsal median line. Siphon short broad, head small, not wider than the body, flattened above (and at the sides?) Eyes small. Sessile arms robust, short, compressed: comparative length 4, 2, 1, 3, the dorsal being the shortest, although they are all of nearly equal length. The second and third pair are so compressed that the caps appear to be arranged in a single line. The lower half or two-thirds of the outer side of the dorsal and the whole of the same portion of the other arms are fringed with a narrow membrane. The inner side of the third pair is also fringed on each side of the cupules.

The cupules are all small, but the bordering rows of teeth are well marked. Tentacular arms compressed, very little longer than the longest pair of sessile arms. Cupules arranged on the distal two-fifths, largest in the middle, becoming very small towards each end. Mouth small, the surrounding membrane without cupules, with a bifurcating process between the dorsal pair of arms and one extending to each of the other sessile arms. Surface flesh colored, covered with small dots, sparsely placed on the lower side and pinkish; on the back these dots are nearly black and placed close together so as to produce a mottled appearance. Between the back and sides there is a well marked lighter band extending from the edge of the fins to the anterior end of the body.

Shell narrow, pointed in front and tapering backwards regularly, except the last half inch which is dilated into the usual slipper-like process.

Length of body 5.5 in.; circumference 3 in.; length of fin 1.8.; width of fin 3.4 in.; length of head .8 in.; breadth (about) .9 in.; length of longest sessile arm 2.1.; length of shortest 1.5 in.; length of tentacular arm 2.5 in.; length of siphon (about) .5 in.

Locality. Coast of California?

The specimen was presented to me by Dr. W. O. Ayres, of San Francisco, and was found in a lot of salt, most probably from near Point Conception. The colors are well preserved, but the specimen is so soft after relaxation that the exact form of the head cannot be determined.

It resembles *O. sagittata*, d'Orb., in both external form and the shape of the shell. It differs from that species, however, in the much shorter tentacular arms and the broader fin. The shell, which is pointed in nearly the same manner anteriorly, tapers regularly, while in d'Orbigny's species it is suddenly constricted.

On the Classification of the Families and Genera of the SQUALI of California.

BY THEODORE GILL.

In continuing at intervals the study of the Elasmobranchiate Fishes, I have felt obliged to modify several portions of the classification of the Squali that have been adopted in the "Analytical Synopsis of the order," from previous 1862.]